

## Form classes & Structure classes

Traditional grammarians have named different words in English language parts of speech. But the grammarians of modern age have categorised them into two groups — Form classes and Structure classes. Some words in English language require no morpheme to change their form and sense because they always remain unchanged for example — by, in, of, at, and, but, either, very, or etc.

The prefixes and the suffixes change the form of words such as noun, Verb, Adjective, and Adverb which are grouped together and form a class of words known as form classes. There are a number of words of which form can be changed by three ways and methods

1. By adding Prefix : Proper — Im + Proper  $\Rightarrow$  Improper  
Complete — In + Complete  $\Rightarrow$  Incomplete  
Control — Un + Control  $\Rightarrow$  Uncontrol.

2. By adding Suffix :

Child — Child + hood  $\Rightarrow$  Childhood

Mercy — Mercy + less  $\Rightarrow$  Merciless.

Happy — Happy + ly  $\Rightarrow$  Happily.

Teacher — Teacher + ship  $\Rightarrow$  Teachership.

C By putting an Infix : This change can be made in the middle part of word by changing an



Removing the letter.

Examp

Man  $\Rightarrow$  Men

Foot  $\Rightarrow$  Feet

Mouse  $\Rightarrow$  Mice etc.

The words whose form can be changed with the help of morphemes that is, affixes - Prefix, Suffix and Infix are known to be in the group of form classes the words whose form can be changed are of four types that is to say form classes is divided into four parts -

i) Noun ii) Verb iii) Adjective iv) Adverb.

Note: 1) The words of which form can be changed by adding morpheme (affixes) are known as inflected word.

2) Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit but phoneme is smaller than it that is because morpheme are made up of phoneme.

Examp) u + n (Phoneme)  $\Rightarrow$  un (Morpheme), s + h + i + p (Phoneme)  $\Rightarrow$  Ship (Morpheme), N + e + s + s (Phoneme)  $\Rightarrow$  Ness (Morpheme), I + n (Phoneme)  $\Rightarrow$  In (Morpheme).

In this way prefix & suffix are called morpheme.

Prefixes  $\Rightarrow$  'Fixed before' which are attached to the beginning of an existing word.



prefixes are adverbial affect that is they modify the idea suggested in the root.

- 17 For time 'Pre & Post' :- Prewar, Preoccupy, Predote, Prepaid, Precaution, Postwar, Postdated, Postscript, Postgraduate, Postmortem
- 27 For Place - 'In' - Indoor, Inside, Inferior.
- 37 For Negation 'un' dis, in etc' - unable, unwise, unkind, disorder, disobey, disinterest, inefficiency, inability, incomplete, impossible, impolite, immeasurable etc.

Suffixes → Suffixes are either grammatical inflection.

For example → 's, of, the and 'ed' of the weak past tense/verb and past participle an ending indicative of various part of speech.

For eg. 'ness' The suffix of abstract Noun.  
'Able and ible' of adjectives, 'ly' of adverbs

Ex: Kindness, Mildness, Softness, rudness, capable, respectable, credible, negligible, hardly, smoothly, rapidly, negligible, slowly etc.

Word formation :-

Use of prefixes.

Most of the prefixes in English have been borrowed from Latin and Greek, a few are from Old English. A list of the important prefixes is given below with illustrations.

17 **A (on)** → Ashore, Atop, Aside, Away, Asleep, etc.

27 **Ante (before)** → Antedate, Antecedent, Antemeridium, Anti

37 **Anti (against)** → Antidote, Antisocial, Antivirus, Anti Indian, etc.

47 **Auto (Self)** → Autobiography, Automobile, Automatic, Autoreckshaw.

57 **Circum (around)** → Circumference, Circumstance, etc.



Equi (Equal)  $\Rightarrow$  Equilibrium, Equivalent.

Extra (beyond) = Extraordinary, Extravagant.

In (opposite) = Incomplete, Invisible, Invalid.  
Indigent, Inter

Inter (between)  $\Rightarrow$  International, Interact,  
Interlock, etc.

Intra (within/inside)  $\Rightarrow$  Intravenous, Intra-  
muscular

Mis (ill or error)  $\Rightarrow$  Mischief, Misrule, Misguide  
Mislead,

Post (after)  $\Rightarrow$  Postwar, Postdated, Postmortem  
Postgraduate

Prior (before)  $\Rightarrow$  Prior war, Precaution, Premature  
Prejudice

Pro (Favor)  $\Rightarrow$  Proamerican, Prochancellor, Procomm.  
unist

Re (again)  $\Rightarrow$  Regain, Reaper, Rewrite, Renewal  
Refund.

Sub (under)  $\Rightarrow$  Subinspector, Subjudge, Subvi-

Sion.

Tri (Three)  $\Rightarrow$  Tricycle, Triangle, Tricolor,

Di (Two)  $\Rightarrow$  Disilver, Ditransitive,

Un (Not)  $\Rightarrow$  unnatural, unable, unbalance, unhappy.

Vis Vice (in place of)  $\rightarrow$  Vice-president, Vicechancellor, Viceroy.

Some other affixes.

IM  $\rightarrow$  Impossible, Immoral, Improper,

IR  $\rightarrow$  Irrelevant, Irregular, Irreligious,

IL  $\rightarrow$  Illegal, Illect, Illiterate, Illegible

~~Pre, suffix~~ EN  $\rightarrow$  Enlarge, Enable, Encash, Encourage

Over  $\rightarrow$  Overcharge, Overcrowd, Overconfidence, Over-smart, Overcareful.

Out  $\rightarrow$  Outburn, Outburst, Outflow

Up  $\rightarrow$  Upland, Uplift, Upright,

For  $\rightarrow$  Forehead, Forefinger, Forefinger, Foreknow

Under  $\rightarrow$  Underline, Undercontrol, Underground, Undergraduate.

Multi  $\rightarrow$  Multimedia, Multipurpose, Multifactor.

Super  $\rightarrow$  Superhuman, Superfast, Superstar.

Mid  $\rightarrow$  Midday, Midland, Midlife, Midnight.

Sur  $\rightarrow$  Surcharge, Surname, Surpass

etc.



## Word-Formation.

(Use of prefixes)

A Suffix is syllable placed at the end of word qualify its meaning and to form a new word. A parts of speech can be turn into another with the help of suffix. Noun can be formed of Verbs, adjectives & adverbs. Verbs of noun and adjectives so on.

## Noun Suffixes.

### 17 Forming abstract Noun:

Verb	Age → Baggage, Luggage, Millogge, Bondage
	Ance → Abundance, observance, avoidance
Common Noun	Cy → Lunacy, Aristocracy, Democracy
Adjective	Dom → Freedom, Wisdom, Kingdom, Moratorium
	Hood → Childhood, Manhood, Neighbourhood, Boyhood
	Ing → Reading, Writing, Speaking, Swimming etc.
	Ion → Action, Expression, Radiation, Explanation
विशेष	Ice → camaraderie, Service, Practice, Advice
	ISM → Capitalism, Socialism, Communism, Heroism, Patriotism
	Ment → Punishment, Astonishment, Development
	Ness → Darkness, weakness, Boldness, calmness, kindness
Common Noun शब्दों का शब्द	Ship → Friendship, Teachership, Hardship. Scholarship.
	TH → Health, Wealth, Birth, Death, Width



Far go

Far goer → V<sub>3</sub> → Adjective

SARAN

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Tide → Latitude, Attitude, Altitude, Longi-  
tude, Optitude,

Ty → Loyalty, Realty, ~~Crownly~~ Royalty,

Y → Envy, Memory, Study, Remedy, Comedy

Forming Concrete Noun

17 Aard → Coward, Drunkard, Dullard, Back-  
ward.

Ate → Magistrate, Advocate,

ee → Examinee, Payee, Addressee, Nominee.

नस्ल  
के लिये - Fiancee

En → Speaker, Teacher, Writer, Slipper,  
runner.

on → Creator, author, seller, Mayor.

ist → Scientist, Nationalist, Socialist, Publisher

Adjective suffixes

1 AD → National, Provincial, Royal, Loyal.  
Communal

Ast → Circular, Lunar, Solar, Nuclear, Mus-  
cular

Avy → Necessary, Contrary, ~~See~~ Hairy.

Ant / Ent → Radiant, Brilliant, obedient.

Able / Ible → Practicable, loveable, admirable,  
palatable, Idible, Visible.

Ed → Learned, Isolated, Deserted, Developed

En → Molder, Drunker, ~~Frog~~ Freezer, Breaker.

En → (Made of) → Wooden, golden, Earthen



IC / Ique → Public, rustic, unique, Physique  
Ine → Divine, Famine, Masculine, Farming.

Ish → Foolish, Radish, Stylish, Childish, Boyish,  
greenish.

Ive → Creative, Active, Talkative, Progressive.

less → Sameless, Merseless, Powerless, Senseless, fearless,

ous → bilious, laborious, Curious, Dangerous, obvious

### Verb Suffixes

Abel / It → Mediate, Nominate, Invite, Meditate

En → Whiten, Widen, Lighten, Broaden, Blocken

Fy → Beautify, Adornify, Classify, Simplify.

Pacify.

Isc / Ize → Recognize, Nationalise, organize, equalise, Modernize

### Adverb Suffixes

ly → (After Adjective) → Slowly, Beautifully,

Aimlessly (After Present Participle) - no

Happily, Knowingly, Lovingly, Amazingly (After

Past participle) → Devotedly, Mistakenly, Repeatedly,

(After Noun) → Weekly, Monthly, Early, Individually

CE → once, Twice, Thrice, ~~Ward~~



Word → Backward, Forward, Toward, and  
sid.

St → Amongst, Amidst,

Then → Whether, ~~Whe~~ Weather, Hither, Thither

### Structural classes (Structural word)

Structural classes includes that type of words of which form can never be changed. The main characteristic of structural word is this that they are always used before the words of form classes - Noun, verb, Adjective and Adverb. This point about the word structural classes should always be remember what noun, Verb, Adjectives Adverb to be used after them. That is because they are the indicators of non-structural words. We cannot use morpheme with auxiliary verb because the auxiliary verb are the things of another class which is known as structural classes. chiefly structural word clearly the composition of a sentence. In many ways structural words make the words of form classes relevant to one another along with helping in making the sense of a sentences obvious. a sentence can be expanded and main complicated with the help of structural words.



Example) \* Shila and Madhu are writing letters to their parents.

\* Sonu and his friends are working hard to qualify the pre medical test.

\* Your friends look very tired of playing football in the sun.

\* Every student has a separate room to live in.

\* Hari and all his friends could not be awarded with prize because they were not present there.

\* Hurrah! We have won the match.

(In these sentences and, and, very, one, to, his, their, you, has, a, all, has, could not, with, because, were, Hurrah, we, have, the etc. are structural words because morphemes can never be added to them in any case they differ from the words of free classes as such they are structural words.

The following types of word are known to be in structural classes:

17. Auxiliary Verbs → The words that signal the coming of verbs are called Auxiliary Verbs or Auxiliaries. They are the makers of verbs. They are 13 in number. The base form of main verb (V<sub>1</sub>) will always be used.

# Determiner and Modern English of Adjective and

Ex.

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often them. When any of them is used in a sentence. they are mentioned below:  
can, could, May, Might, Shall, Should, Will  
would, Must, Dare, Need, used to, ought to  
these are eleven more decide them which  
one also used as full Verbs they are -  
is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, do  
Did and Does. these are the Verbs perform  
these are the function of full Verb and  
Auxiliary Verb. This point to be noted  
that the base form of main Verb (V1)  
should never be used when they are  
used as full verb.

Note: The Base form of main Verb (V1) can be used  
with the Verbs do, does or did when  
the negation adverb is used with  
them or in interrogative case.

Ex) Don't walk bear foot on even road.  
Does she make tea for the guest

Auxiliary verb

Full Verbs.

17 She is working hard

She is a good girl.

27 I am writing a letter  
to my friend

I am feared of my future.

37. He does not swim

He does his work well.



standoff → articles

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He was eating something.  
they were playing football.  
I have seen him running  
on the road.

She had completed her H.W.  
He had already taken his  
books.

He was a thief.  
they were out of C.R.  
I have two pens to  
write with.

She has nothing to say.  
He had much money  
to spend.

### Determiner

The word determiner has been derived from the word 'determine' of which meaning is to fix the form of character before hand. To fix the boundaries of. To limit the extent or scope. The word determiner means one that determines / a word belonging to a group of limiting Nouns Modifiers characterised by occurrence before descriptive adjective modifying the same noun. The determiner comprises many classes of words such as article, Adjectives, Pronouns etc. in it. Some of them are mentioned below.

A, An, All, Another, Any, Both, Certain, Each, Either, Enough, Every, Few, Half, Last, least, Less, Little, more, most, much, Neither, Next, No, other, own, Plainly, Some, Several, Some, Such, that, those, these, this, whole, beside these numerals (cardinal and ordinal number) and possessive (my, our, thy, your, his

Dr. Mehra is my class teacher.

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her, it, theirs, Mohan's etc) are also determiners. The determiner can also be used to identify a person or thing.

EX → This book, That pen, those boy, these car, Mohan's house, my problem etc.  
It denotes the number or the quantity of a thing affirmatively or negatively both.

Example Four / several / some / a few / a few girls / some / not a little / not much water.

Q3 Determiners are particularly placed before a noun and not after the noun.

Example Some of them have a lot of books.  
She has a cap to wear.  
They both have a number of pens.  
She has a necklace.  
He has an umbrella.  
He has a few friends.

Determiners are use before descriptive adjectives in a sentence and the coming noun is placed after it.

She has a red frock.  
I have a black car.  
He has many new books.  
She will buy a number of good pens.  
Shyam has an old house.



Q. Write Adv. smoking is not for good but for bad.

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Determiners play an important role in sentences and established a close relation with noun phrases.

7. Nouns as determiner →

- ⊗ She has found a wrist watch on the way.  
⊗ We saw a school teacher coming out of the laboratory.  
⊗ In above sentences "wrist and school" are respectively nouns but they have been used like adjective before the nouns. Watch and teacher respectively. As such the nouns ~~watch~~ wrist and school as an epithet adjective determine the meaning of nouns watch and teacher respectively. That is why wrist and school in these sentences will be known as determiner.

Participle as a determiner

- ⊗ I have found an interesting book in the library.
- ⊗ The story teller started his ever lasting story.
- ⊗ He has seen a broken chair in the office.
- ⊗ A barking dog seldom bites.
- ⊗ A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- ⊗ The sleeping baby started to cry.
- ⊗ I have seen a ~~st~~ sailing star in the sky.

In these sentences, The Present Participle and the Past Participle → interesting, ever,

lasted, broken, barking, Rolling, sleeping and shooting are used as the adjective of the nouns.

A Book, story, chair, Dog, Stone, Baby are respectively which determine the meaning of their nouns as such present participial and past participial used in above sentences will be called determiner.

### Adverb as Determiner

The Hindustan times is a daily paper.

He came from the city last month.

Early rising makes us healthy, <sup>wealthy</sup> ~~wealthy~~ <sup>wise</sup> ~~wise~~.

In these sentences daily, last and early are adverbs which have been used as the adjective before the nouns paper, month, and rising respectively as such these are also determiner. that is because they determine the meaning of nouns ~~is~~ used after them.

### Prepositional Phrase as determiner

A number of boys are playing in the play ground.

The boy who is behind you requires a lot of money.



His family is on the brink of starvation.  
She ~~need~~ needs two litre of milk for her.

In above sentences the prepositional phrases → A number, A lot of, on the brink of & Two litres of are used as the adjective with the nouns - boys, money, starvation & milk respectively that is why they will also be called Determiner.

On the basis of the function of sentences which have been mentioned above the determiner is defined in this way - "When a noun participle, adverb, possessive or prepositional phrase is used before noun as an adjective to determine the meaning of noun is said to be a determiner".

Types of Determiner →

The types of Determiner mentioned below.

- i) Article :
  - i) The Definite Article → The.
  - ii) Indefinite Article → A/An.
- ii) Possessive Adjective → My, Our, her, Thy, your, it, their, His and noun in possessive case → Ram's, Shyam's etc.
- iii) Demonstrative Adj → This, That, These, Those.
- iv) Numerals : → Cardinal Number : one, two, three.

B ordinal Number → First, Second, Third etc.

5) other Words and Adjective

ii) Adjective of number → Many, Several, Some, all, few etc.

iii) Adjective of quantity → Much, Some, all, little etc.

iii) Distributive Adjective → Each, Every, Either, Neither

iv) Interrogative Adjective → What, Which, Whose

v) other Words → More, Most, least, any etc.  
Phrases → Plenty of, An item of, A-battle of etc.

Prepositional phrase → A lot of, All of, none of, Some of, any of etc.

uses of determiner.

Determiners can be used with following.

1) Determiners are used before countable noun and uncountable noun both. The definite article 'the' is general way not used proper nouns but the definite article 'the' is used with some particular noun in particular condition.

Example The Granges, The Himalayas, The Indian nation, The Punjab, The Hindustan Times, The House of Lords, The United States of America, The house of Commons, The United Kingdom.



सिर्फ शब्द का अर्थ का → SPC.

सिर्फ शब्द का अर्थ का नहीं अलग अलग अर्थों का अर्थ का अर्थ  
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Kingdom, the Pacific Ocean etc.

2. The Determiner the " can never be used before the name of festival, months & days

Ex January, February, April, Sunday, Good Friday, Holi, Eid etc.

37. Zero Article is used before a number of Countable Noun when they are particularly used in idiomatic expression.

She went to City by car.

He went to America by Air.

He came by train.

I go to Church on the evening.

The Teacher is teaching students in English in class.

The Patient is in bed.

47. As a determiners articles are used into ways (Senses)

A7. Specific use → Specific use of article denote a particular class of noun.

Ex: I make a Chinese on the way.

The English that I met a labourer.

Which saw a elephant standing on the road.

The cow is grazing grass in the field.

B7. Generic use → Generic use of article denote the whole class of nouns does not denote

any particular class of noun.

- (\*) The Indians are honest and industrious.  
 The Nepalis are laborious.  
 The English are brave.  
 The cow is gentle/ useful animal.  
 The American are rich.

57. Zero Article is used with the following

(a) From hand to mouth.

Hand in hand; During vacation.

From east to west; From beginning to end.

From dawn to dusk; Face to Face.

During Puja etc.

67. Determiner is always used before countable nouns.

Either boy, Neither book, A boy, A girl,  
 This book, those Pen, which country,  
 Her book, the students Pen, each girl  
 every teacher etc.

77. The Determiner can be used with the descriptive Adj or Adjective of quality in this way.

Your brother is an intelligent boy.

She is a beautiful girl.

I have a black horse.

He is an old man.



87. The determiner can be used with plural noun in this way.

Ex) I saw some books on the table.  
He has a few books to study.  
She has not got any pencil.  
I have a number of pens to write with.

97. The Determiner is used with Phrasal adjective in this way.

I have purchased a good deal of oil.  
A Number of players are playing football in the playground.  
A great number of examinees were found copying in the examination hall.  
He needs a seen of butter.  
I eat loaf of bread.  
There is plenty of gold in our country.

107. The use of "many or much" → Many & Much both are used in same sense but there is difference between them that is they differ each other.

A) Much is used before uncountable Noun and the noun is used after it remains in singular number.

Anyam has much money to spend.  
There is much water in this bucket.  
He has much time to play with you.  
In these sentences money, water, time are uncountable nouns & 'much' have been used.

Some of boys are playing cricket.

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as the determiners before each of them.  
Much is commonly used in negatively sentences.

B7

'Many' is used before countable Noun and the noun is used after it always remain in plural number.

There are many students in this school.  
I am to buy many books based on modern India.

I don't know many players of them.

Many boys have come to see you.

How many letters are there in english alphabet.

In these sentences students, books, players boys, letters are plural noun and many has been used as the determiner before each of them.

C

use of some and any. → Some and any both are used in the same sense.

but there is difference between them. Some is used in affirmative sentences statement.

I have some cars.

My brother has some friends.

She has given me some money.

Note!

'Some' as the determiner can be used with countable noun and uncountable noun both that is because it is known to be



little → मात्र  
Few → थोड़ा

little → नग  
a little → थोड़ा  
The little → Both.

Very little → Negative

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in the category of numerical ad and quantify ad both. The countable nouns is used often it always remain in plural number but uncountable noun always remain in singular number.

Ex) I have some pens to write with.  
She has some milk.

'Any' ⇒ Any is used in negative statements

Ex) I have not got any prize.  
I did not give any money.  
He has not any shirt to wear.

'Some and any' can be used in question & in commands

Ex) Will you give me some money?  
Could you please give me some books?  
Do you have any book to study?

II little, A little, The little → little, a little, the little means slight or more in quantity but they are used differently little, a little the little

At little → little means nothing it has negative force in it and expresses negative sense.

Ex) I have little money.  
She has little rice.

A little  $\rightarrow$  A little means some or slight it has affirmative sense in it. A sentence in which a little is used can never be negative.

EX) I have a little money.  
She has a little milk.

The little  $\rightarrow$  The little means has affirmative and negative sense both. the little means not much but all that this is it is used in the affirmative and negative statement both.

EX) He sold the little rice  $\Rightarrow$  A) He sold all the rice he had (in affirmative force).  
1. The rice he had was not much (Neg force).

12/ Few, a Few, The Few  $\rightarrow$  All these three determiner (adj) are used before the name of number indicating nouns that can be counted or such these are numerical adjective but are used differently.

A) Few  $\rightarrow$  Few means not many it has negative force in it.

Ex) He bought few books  $\Rightarrow$  He did not buy many books. (Hardly) any or practically no books



He has reached enough to buy a car.

Adv enough adv of the other modify noun & + (noun)  
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A Few  $\rightarrow$  A Few means atleast some in number it has affirmative force in it.

Ex) He read few books  $\Rightarrow$  He read atleast some <sup>books</sup>

The Few  $\Rightarrow$  The Few has affirmative & Negative sense both the few means not many but all that these are if it is used in affirmative and negative statement both.

He read the few books  $\Rightarrow$  i) He read all the he had. (in the affirmative force).

ii) the books he had were not many (Neg force).

\*) Pay attention to the following determiner-

Some, any, no, each, every, either, neither, what, whatever, which, whichever, enough, much, many, more, most, little, less, least, few, a few, fewest, several, all, both, half, etc these determiners are used before noun phrases.

Ex) Some strange boys, enough money, either possible, enough money, what time, most problems, several cold, night, Both operation room.

A Number of words of determiner that have been seen, above, shown on are used as determiners. are noun phrases followed by of + noun phrases.

Predicative use → determiner

Participial

Participial

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Ex)

Some books ⇒ some of the books  
Most Holiday ⇒ Most of my holidays.  
Enough red Wine ⇒ Enough of this red wine.

Before the second determiner (article, possessives or Demonstratives) 'the boys of' structure is always used.

eg:- Some of the boys (not some the boys)  
- most of my holidays (not most my holidays)  
- Enough of this red wine (not enough this red wine).

It is necessary to use 'of' structure before personal pronoun.

eg:- Some of us (not some us)  
- most of them (not most them)

Singular & plural number / Verb ⇒ A Number of determiners can be used with Singular noun / Verb.

- Most rice is quite cheap but some is not cheap.
- Most of my friends are lazy but some are active.
- Half of my work is boring and half is too difficult.



And then it's / Determiner + Noun or Modify or not of

\* Abbreviations: Pronominal Adj → Adj & Pro  
Adj.

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'Much and little' are used with the words of singular number. but many, few both and several are used with plural nouns. each, every, either, neither as the determiners are always used with singular nouns.

Each student had a pen to write with.  
Neither student was punished.

each, every, & either & neither take singular verb when they are used as the pronoun.

Each of them is guilty.

Either of the boys will be awarded with prize.

Note: Singular or plural verb will be used with none if it <sup>used to</sup> denote countable noun.

None of them has/have sent abroad to receive higher ~~strategy~~ studies.

⊗ Bread, Milk, Knowledge, Traffic, music, are uncountable noun these are generally not used in plural number but some nouns are of singular or plural number both.

Time, ⇒ Occasion, - How many times have you been absent from school? (as a countable noun)

How much time do you spend on your studies? (as a uncountable noun).

Uncountable Nouns can be used with and without determiners.

Exom) Bread is made of flour (zero article has been used with bread) or it is an uncountable noun, but a loaf of bread is needed to survive (loaf is a countable noun therefore the article a has been used with it). and an article is used with countable noun. Uncountable nouns with determiners are used in relation with showing quantity and measurement.

Ex) Half of a liter of milk, Four meters of cloth, two kilograms of flour, etc. or by various phrases, a piece / bit of glass, a sheet of paper, a bed of grass, a pile / heap of books, an item of news / information.

Demonstrative Adjective: This, that, these, those like possessives are adjective & determiners they are used before one / once or demonstrative. The use of one / once is voluntary when there is no adjective but it will be compulsory when there is an adjective after demonstrative.

ex I don't like this / that (one).  
I don't like this / that red one.  
I like these / those (ones)  
I like these / those red ones.



The last 8 are class

Example → it is a cat

Neither → it is not a cat

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The Indefinite Article → The Indefinite Article  
A/An is used with singular countable nouns.

!

Exam) A cow is useful animal.

This is a car.

The definite Article A/An is used with first coming or person or thing about which some thing has been said before. after that, the, this that are used before noun.

Exam) He has a red pen and a black pen.

This red pen is his and this black is not his.

I saw a boy and a girl.

The boy was handsome and the girl was ugly.

There are a number of Indefinite Adjectives that are used like the indefinite Article in this sentence. Mostly, some, any, several and a few of them are in the vague.

Ex) There is a dog at the door.

There are some / several dogs at the door.

I have a good book on this subject.

I have some / few / many / six or ten etc. books on the subject.

Indefinite Article is used in the following groups of words

Ex) A breed / a number / many (of), a great /

एक घर जीरे पेड़ा — one, बरे नही पड़ेगा → a.  
मेरे पास एक पेंसिल है → I have a pen.  
I have one pen.

good, deal (of), a large / great / huge etc.  
number / quantity / amount (of), a lot (of).

Ex) I have done a great deal of work.  
A great many of them whose not find job.  
~~What for~~ What a large number of books do  
you have.

Many, Such, quite, rather and Exclamatory  
"What" can also follow the definite article  
A / An

Many a passenger was killed in that road  
accident.

It is rather a pity, I think.  
What a fool you are.

Definite Article → The Definite Article the  
can be used with Singular / Plural Countable  
nouns and un-countable nouns both.

The Definite Article the is used with the  
nouns of which reference is definite and  
clear.

Exam) This is the pen I write with.  
The water of ganges is sacred.  
There is a carpet on the floor.  
I am going to the library to give some  
thing to my friend.  
The definite Article the is used or not  
with a number of phrases.



I have a pen.

night / Night

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Ex) At night / During the night, During the winter  
to go to sick / To ~~save~~ the sea, To rich  
land / To work on the land.

The Definite Article the is used with unique  
nouns that is only <sup>one</sup> in the world.

Ex) The World, The universe, The Heaven, The east  
The sky, The earth etc.

⊗ The Material noun & the Abstract nouns  
are usually used without determiner

Ex Copper is good conductor of electricity.  
Wood is used for making furniture.  
My heart is filled with energy.  
Honesty is the best policy.

Some, Any, No & None ⇒ Some any Any are  
used both as pronoun and adjectives. no is  
used as an adjective and none is used as  
pronoun only. Some and Any as the adjective  
are used with plural countable noun and  
uncountable noun

There was a ~~both~~ goat under the tree.  
There are some horses on the road.  
Have you a good book on zoology.

~~Have you~~

Have you any good books on socialism.

"No" as the adjective is used with singular nouns.

Someone, Somebody, Anyone, Anybody → व्यक्ति  
Something, Anything → वस्तु

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Plural noun and uncountable noun

Ex) I have no time to lose.  
There is no time to the lost.  
There were no edge in the basket.  
I have no pen to write with.

The <sup>the</sup> Possessive and Reflexive form of the indefinite pronoun 'one' are ~~one's~~ one's and oneself respectively.

- one must keep one's promise.
- one must keep one self away from bad company.
- The Pronoun 'one' with its plural form 'ones' can be used in place of countable noun.

Exam) This is the one he prefers these are the ones he prefers.

a This one is better than that.

की These ones are better than those.

One Which one do you like most?

यही वस्तु Which ones do you like most?

ही वस्तु

Someone, Somebody, Anyone, Anybody ⇒ व्यक्ति  
Something, Anything ⇒ वस्तु

one का प्रयोग व्यक्ति और वस्तु दोनों के लिए किया जाता है।



one → लड़िका और लड़के दोनों के लिए

कोई, किसी से अज्ञात व्यक्ति का बोध है { ही = someone / somebody. }

(\*) कोई / किसी से अज्ञात व्यक्ति का बोध है तो someone / somebody का प्रयोग करते हैं।

(\*) अज्ञात व्यक्ति का बोध one नहीं करता है।

(\*) Someone, somebody, Anyone, Anybody ⇒ always in Singular Number.

(\*) Someone, somebody, Anyone, Anybody का P.A. His Her case के अनुसार होता है।

(\*) निश्चय सभ्य — Someone  
दोसत सभ्य — Somebody.

(\*) one का प्रयोग Singular or Plural दोनों में होता है।

(\*) Someone, somebody का प्रयोग Affirmative में होता है।

(\*) Anyone, Anybody का प्रयोग Neg sentence में होता है।

(\*) Some का प्रयोग Singular Noun के साथ करते हैं और Numerical का प्रयोग Plural Noun का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(\*) Any का प्रयोग Noun Adj, Pronoun दोनों के साथ होता है।

(\*) No का केवल Adjective के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं।

बिखरे समस्त → Someone.

कोलते समस्त → Somebody

(All of us)

All का प्रयोग Pronoun के पहले नहीं होता है।

The Numerical Adjective one is used with of adjunct

One of your friends arrived late.

One of the women lost her ornaments.

One of the boys hurt himself.

⑧ All, Both, half

All, Both

or, All → 'All' is used with countable noun and uncountable noun both. It is used before possessives and other determiners. The preposition of after, remains hidden before other determiners.

All the eggs are not rotten.

is all (of) this met yours

All these books are his.

My of

All (of) my friends are out of class.

Note) 'All' can be used after noun or pronoun

Ex) We all are going to watch the cinema

The Teachers all are ~~on~~ leave

'All' can be used like a subject, object and complement of a subject.

Exam) All I want is a ~~same~~ room somewhere.  
I have told you all I know.



Someone, somebody, Anyone → always sing noun

ones → Both sing on plur noun.

Someone, somebody, Anyone → him, her, himself, herself.

This is all I have got.

→ 'All' (of) is used before a noun and pronoun  
→ this, that etc.

He has read all the letters you sent me.

All the children can never be talk hindi hear.

All the water is contaminated.

B Both ⇒ Both is used with countable nouns of  
is used before possessive and det other deter-  
miners too.

Exam Both (of) ~~that~~ These / Those / The books are here.  
Both of them / us / you went to the meeting  
at half past Four.

Both can be used "without of if no article  
possessive or demonstrative is used with the  
noun.

She ~~got~~ has got scars

Both players will be awarded with prize.

"Both" can never be used before personal  
pronoun without of. to write - "both ~~we~~ we"  
or "both us" will be incorrect. but both can  
be used after personal pronoun if they are  
in nominative case. to write - "we / you / they  
both" will be correct.

We know both of them well.

We both are ~~are~~ willing to take part in club-  
bural Programme.

We are all going to watch cinema.

## Mid Position Adverb

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"Both and all" can be placed with the verb of these words denote the subject in a sentence. Both and all can get the position of mid position Adverb in the sentences.

They both want to go to receive him.  
We all don't think so.

They are both willing to go there.

Ex Half  $\Rightarrow$  Half is also support to be in the category of determiner that is because it also measures the number and the quantity of number.

Half (of) the rice is rotten.

Half (of) these mangoes are unripe.

Half (of) them are

He needs half plates of rice.

I have taken half glass of milk from him.

Ex Every  $\rightarrow$  Every is used as the adjective only.

Every member of the cabinet was present.

Does Every boy have a pen to write with?

Preposition  $\rightarrow$  A preposition is a word placed before a noun, pronoun or noun equivalent to show in what relation to person or thing denoted by stands to



Something else.

Exam) She is looking through to window.  
She is to cut vegetable with knife.  
He looks for his in the Almirah.  
I am not agree to this proposal of yours.  
My friend deals in sugar.  
Some people dead of Cholera.

In this sentences, ~~to~~ Through, To, In, With, for, of will be called preposition. As a whole the preposition bring noun or pronoun after them and make a unit by mingling with them. in English language the number of prepositions is around fifty five of which forms remain unchanged that is, no morpheme is added to the beginning or ~~to~~ the last of the preposition to change their form that is why the preposition is also in structural classes.

Qualifier or Intensifier/Modifier: Qualifier are mostly use before and adjective or an adverb. Qualifiers are also adverb but the adverb ~~don't~~ that don't come into the category of form classes and qualify the adjective and the adverb are known as qualifier and they also take one affixes.

Noun के अन्तर्गत Possessive case में विरु का प्रयोग होता है।  
हिंदी में या अंग्रेजी।

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He is a Very naughty boy.

He did it ratherfully

He is too weak to stand.

In these sentences Very, rather and too are Qualifier and Intensifier.

The form of these Qualifier can never be changed by adding morphemes.

Qualifier or Intensifiers signal the coming of an adjective and adverb. they are the marker of adjective or adverb and appear before them.

Personal Pronoun  $\Rightarrow$  I, we, you, thou, his, she, it, they and their different forms of different cases are known as Personal Pronoun when they are used to denote a person. The form and sense of Personal Pronoun can also never be changed by adding affixes. that is why Personal pronoun and their different forms are in structure classes.

Relative Pronoun  $\Rightarrow$  The A Relative Pronoun is one that refers or relates to some noun or pronouns going before it and also connects to sentences together that is, it performs the function of a noun and pronoun of conjunction.



Examp The student who has earned reputation for the country will be awarded with Prize by the President.

- The cow which is grazing grass is mine.
- Do ~~you~~ what you like
- What is remarkable in this poem
- Is its galloping ~~syne~~ & rhyme scheme and simple diction.
- The girl whose eyes are brown stood first in her class.
- I have a servant whom you ~~never~~ know well.
- In these sentences Whome, which, what, whose and Whom are relative pronouns. they are also supposed to be in structure classes for their form is unchangeable.

Conjunction → A conjunction is a word that simply joins together words or sentences

EX Sneela and Leela are biological sisters.  
 Syam has failed but his brother has passed.  
 What slowly lest you should fall down.  
 He is poor yet he is contented.  
 I shall go if he comes.  
 He loved you more than I.  
 Ten days have passed since he met a serious accident.  
 He was found copying therefore he was restri-

Colled from the examination roll.

In these sentences mentioned above and but, lest, yet, if, then, since, and therefore have been used to connect towards or sentences together. So they will be called Conjunction. Conjunctions are also structural word because their form & sense cannot be changed by adding morpheme. Unless while, when, whether, after, and, also, before, ~~at~~ although, as, because, but, either for, however, if, least, Neither, Nor, only or, otherwise, since, still, so, till, that therefore, though, what, when, where, whether, whereas, untill, as long as etc. are conjunctions of which form can never be changed with the help of morphemes. that is why the conjunction is in structure classes.

Interjunction  $\Rightarrow$  The word which are used to show a sudden feeling of heart are known as interjunction.

Hurrah!, hee hee hurrah! Oh! Ah! Alas! Ho! Ha!, Hello, hark, Hush, Bravo, Well done, Wow, Welcome, etc. are interjunction that are structural classes word and take no morpheme for the chagement of their form.



Difference between form classes and structural classes and their characteristics.

### Form classes

### Structural classes

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| a) | The words used as the noun, verb, Adjective and Adverb are used & grouped in form classes. | The words used as preposition, conjunction, interjection, Pronoun, auxiliaries, Determiners, modifiers, exclamatory words etc are in the group of structural classes. |
| b) | The words which are used as inflected word in form classes are very high in number.        | As a compare to form classes the number of structural words as structural word is very small in number they are around to hundred.                                    |
| c) | Affixes can be added to the beginning all to the last of the word of form classes.         | The word form of structural word cannot be changed with the help of morpheme.   |
| d) | A number of words can be created one word of form classes.                                 | No other word can be created from structural word.  |

c)

The words that are in form classes express their lexical word meaning.

The words in structural classes express their grammatical sense differently.

F)

The words of form classes express narrow meaning without structural words.

The words Basic sentence can be enlarge with the use of structural words.

h)

Structural words are the indicator of the words of form class.

Structural words without lexical word have no importance.

The End